Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security
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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
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Highlights

Add A Pinch Of Sun And Whamo!

Washington's economy swelled with the season in April. Warmer weather prompted big gains in agriculture, construction, and trade as each mounted toward their respective springtime highs. Temperatures were a bit cooler and precipitation a bit greater than usual for this time of year. But, the fact that outdoor activity could begin in earnest drove seasonal industries higher despite some lingering dampening effects. A slower economy than a year ago kept a lid on the amount of expansion over the month, however. And total nonfarm employment on a seasonally adjusted basis actually fell slightly for the second month in a row.

It appears that Washington's employment expansion which began in November 1982 probably peaked in February of

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this year. Growth over the 100-month period effectively boosted statewide nonfarm employment by 42 percent or nearly 650,000 jobs. Prior expansions in both the late-1960s and again in the late-1970s each netted a significant but lesser 33 percent gain owing to progress over a somewhat briefer time frame. In all likelihood the state will show little other than seasonal change from hereon out until the economy once again picks up steam probably late in the second half.

In the interim, one can count on the usual swing of 30,000 to 40,000 workers between April and June. A normal runup in agriculture and food processing, services, and trade can reasonably be expected. But softer demand will constrain both lumber and wood products and parts of construction over the period. At the same time, the state's unemployment rate should be steadily trending downward although not sufficient to eclipse a continuing higher-than-year-before margin.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington's unemployment rate dropped seasonally from a high of 7.1 percent in March to 6.3 percent in April. The pattern was typical for the time of year when warmer weather traditionally boosts activity throughout the state's economy. Somewhat more restrained job growth over the past 12 months, however, pushed unemployment well above the prior-year low of 4.7 percent. And the state converged upon the national average at 6.5 percent for April after trailing more than half a percentage point throughout 1990.

Basically, the state's unemployment setting to date has been running parallel to that of 1988-89. Up until last year, that level of performance marked the culmination of an economic expansion which had successfully halved the state's jobless rate in little less than six years. Then came 1990. Unemployment dropped to levels not seen since the "Boeing Boom" of the late-1960s as further growth in the economy added upward pressure to an already tight labor market. But an easing in the rate of job growth beginning in the second quarter acted as pressure release to draw in some slack. And out of this has come a return to respectable

but no longer record low unemployment readings throughout the state.

Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Apr 1991 *Preliminary*	Mar 1991 *Revised*	Apr 1990
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,499,600	2,488,500	2,507,500
Employment	2,342,400	2,312,900	2,389,800
Unemployment	157,200	175,600	117,700
Unemployment Rate	6.3%	7.1%	4.7%
National Unemployment Rate	6.5%	7.1%	5.2%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.
Source: Employment Security Department; Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Washington's nonfarm wage and salary employment jumped by 14,900 workers in April. The month-to-month expansion was expectedly broad-based given that a large seasonal upturn normally occurs throughout the economy at this time of year. In particular, construction mounted by 4,100 jobs mostly on the strength of greater highway and road work. Building construction, both housing and non-residential, stayed essentially flat. Services (+2,000) and trade (+2,400), on the other hand, both added staff to meet seasonally higher levels of overall business and household demand.

Barring seasonal factors, however, retail trade payrolls have gone nowhere since the first of the year after increasing at a 4.5 percent compound annual rate of growth from 1985 to 1990. Moreover, employment (seasonally adjusted) actually dropped 2,300 in April. Retailers are moving cautiously in what appears to be an uncertain market as consumer confidence ebbs and flows. In addition, some major restructuring in general merchandising has pushed employment 2,700 below a year-ago in the latest month.

Playing Cat And Mouse

Interestingly, some offset is coming in local government - both education and general administration. The fact that the public sector is building at a time when the economy has slowed can be traced to the lag between cause and effect. Statewide population built up over the past couple

years at rates more than double that of the early-1980s and two-to-three times greater than the national average. This influx of residents has spurred the need for additional local area services which take time to put in place. In response, local government employment picked up speed in 1991, up 800 in April and 13,200 over the past 12 months.

Likewise, portions of services tend to react with a time lapse. Those sectors keyed specifically to business have indeed slowed, and overall month-to-month movements are proving less volatile than a year ago. However, significant strength remains. All the major industrial classifications within this sector added workers in April. Business services (+300) and health providers (+900) were particularly strong, as has been the case ever since the expansion began in the mid-1980s. Over the past year, some 26,000 service workers have been added to the state economy - little changed from the average of the past five years and accounting for close to half the state's total nonfarm 12-month job increase. A year ago the proportion was roughly a third.

Picking Up The Pace

Manufacturing turned up by 3,700 workers in April. The big resource-based industries of lumber and wood products (+700) and food processing (+2,300) accounted for most of the gain as both advanced seasonally with the onset of milder weather. Recession has dropped employment below the prior year in lumber and wood products (-1,600) as well as pulp and paper production (-200). But food processing was up 1,700 workers on average in 1990 and measured 600 higher than a year ago in April.

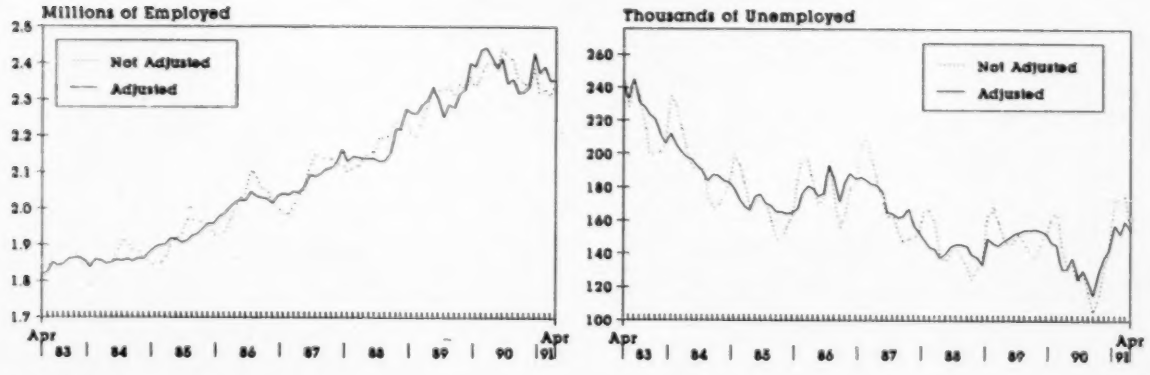
Additionally, both aerospace and other transportation equipment manufacturing showed renewed life in the latest month. Aerospace added 300 workers - the first increase for the year-to-date. Basically, aerospace payrolls in Washington have held firm since January rather than drifting lower toward a 2,000 net reduction for the year as originally anticipated by Boeing. A steady-to- rising trend certainly generates greater positive impact on the Central Puget Sound.

Meanwhile, other transportation equipment also turned up 300 workers. Boatbuilding in particular has been depressed in 1991 by the dual cuts of recession and federal luxury tax add-ons. The combination has pulled employment in shipbuilding and boatbuilding down by nearly a third over the past 16 months. Some return-to-work of temporarily furloughed workers occurred in April. However, the basic elements of supply and demand will not be altered until the national economy picks up speed.

Year-to-Year Tracks With The Pack

Over the year, Washington's nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 55,700 workers in April. The pace has eased from a 103,000 margin on average in 1990 and 113,000 for April-to-April a year ago. The pullback has been general throughout the economy but notably centered in construction (+4,200) and manufacturing (-3,800). Washington has not succumbed to recession thanks to the ongoing strength of regional and export markets. The only acknowledgement of the hurt nationally has been a slowing in the overall rate of change. The 2.6 percent April-to-April increase now measures close to the state's long-run historical average.

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment
April 1983 - April 1991



Source: Employment Security Department

AREA TRENDS

Metro Areas Pace The State

Unemployment in Washington's nine designated metropolitan areas dropped in tandem with the state in April. The average dipped from 6.4 percent to 5.8 percent overall for the month ranging from a low of 4.9 percent in Seattle to a high of 12.6 percent in Yakima. Movement over the month is typical for this time of year as the economies of each area generally shift into higher gear. However, job gains are uniformly less than a year ago. And the result has pushed area joblessness up one-and-a-half percentage points on average from a low of 4.3 percent in April last year.

To be sure, last year witnessed a tightness in the labor markets not seen since the late-1960s. But there was no practical means for that pattern to have continued for any extended length of time. An economy slows either because of a falloff in demand or inability to add sufficient capacity, thereby causing inflation to allocate available resources. Entry of the national economy into recession and, correspondingly, some pullback on the part of consumers locally has acted to return some slack to the economy in 1991.

Balance of Washington Lifted By The Season

Meanwhile, unemployment in the resource-based economies of both eastern and western Washington moved sharply lower in April. Beginning of the asparagus harvest boosted portions of central Washington and work-in-force continued throughout the balance of the state's farm sector. Joblessness east of the Cascades dropped from 10.1 percent to 8.7 percent on average over the month. Particularly affected were Grant County (from 12.1 percent to 9.7 percent), Walla Walla (from 9.6 percent to 8.0 percent), Columbia (from 20.3 percent to 12.4 percent), and Okanogan County (from 15.7 percent to 13.5 percent) as agriculture moved forward.

Likewise affected were the state's logging and lumber areas. Unemployment on average scaled back from 11.3 percent to 9.6 percent in April as seasonal activity in the woods mounted. Slower demand coming out of the national recession, however, succeeded in pushing area joblessness up

nearly two percentage points from a year before. And the specter of reduced timber harvests continue to cloud the near-term outlook.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas
State of Washington

Areas	Apr 1991	Mar 1991	Apr 1990
Washington State Total	6.3	7.1	4.7
Metropolitan Areas	5.8	6.4	4.3
Log & Lumber Areas	9.6	11.3	7.5
All Western WA Areas	5.6	6.2	4.1
All Eastern WA Areas	8.7	10.1	6.9

Source: Employment Security Department

LEGISLATIVE WRAP UP

The 52nd Washington State legislature adjourned its regular session the end of April with three major labor bills enacted into law. As usual, a greater number of initiatives simply did not survive and undoubtedly will be reintroduced at a later date.

Prevailing Wage
As passed by the legislature, SSB 5383 permits state agencies to use an alternative method of meeting prevailing wage requirements for public works projects of $2,500 or less. The legislation also holds that statements of intent to pay prevailing wages can be submitted directly to contract agencies, which are then held liable to workers if the prevailing wage levels are not met.

Workers' Compensation
A study of premium obligations of contractors (HB 1244) and repeal of voluntary combined reporting (HB 1625) passed the legislature and were signed by the Governor. The legislature also revised the standards for determining coverage for independent contractors and corporate officers (SSB 5837) and established a labor-management cooperative program (SSB 5374).

Unemployment Insurance
The legislature extended unemployment insurance benefits to dislocated timber workers (SSB 5555). And also granted benefit

payment relief to employers who provide part-time jobs to current unemployment claimants (SHB 1739)

Dislocated Timber Workers
Two major pieces of legislation - ESSB 5555 (Human Services) and ESHB 1341 (Economic and Community Development) - addressed the situation facing forest products workers in Washington State. Both passed the legislature and were signed by the Governor.

ESSB 5555 assists dislocated timber workers in the following areas: training and retraining, higher education, basic health, mortgage and rental assistance, social and family services, and reemployment centers. Of special note is the training/retraining program which includes the following:

1. Subject to funding, the Employment Security Department is to provide training programs and other services keyed specifically to dislocated timber workers.

2. Additional unemployment insurance benefits are to be made available for unemployed workers in the 20 identified timber impact areas and unemployed forest products workers in all counties.

3. A forest products worker employment and career orientation program (or counter-cyclical program) will provide training and employment opportunities in services that enhance state lands and water resources.

4. A natural resource project will provide employment and training opportunities for dislocated forest products workers in fisheries, wildlife, and recreation work through June 30, 1996.

ESHB 1341 is designed to assist timber impact areas by providing economic assistance through: (a) value added wood products programs, (b) community assistance planning, technical services, and financial resources, (c) export assistance, and (d) efforts to enhance needed infrastructure.

Legislative Summary Compiled by
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INDUSTRY NOTES

Boeing Expands North And South

Plans were recently announced by Boeing for a second aircraft plant in Pierce County - a $190 million facility to fabricate and assemble tail sections for the new 777 twin-

jet. Employment could total upwards of 11,000. Already underway is a 950,000 square foot plant that will employ 300 workers for wing spars and skin panel assembly. Boeing is proposing a phased development of 13 buildings and an electrical substation at the Frederickson site near Puyallup which would ultimately cover 4.5 million square feet - only slightly less than the planned expansion at the Everett site for construction of the 777 twinjet.

Refinery Upgrades On Hold

Initial plans for roughly $4 billion in refinements and 3,000 construction jobs at the state's four major oil refineries over the next five years are being scaled back. Work is proceeding on several major projects totalling between $250 million and $300 million and involving better than 400 construction workers. But uncertainty as to the business climate and the regulatory environment in particular has caused management to wait on additions keyed to newly reauthorized Clean Air Act provisions calling for more environmentally benign gasoline.

Whidbey Survives The Cut

The federal base-closing commission did an about-face and officially removed the Whidbey Island Naval Air Station at Oak Harbor from its recommended hit list. Cost of closure was re-estimated higher than originally projected. Had the proposal gone forward, direct population loss to the county was estimated at roughly 31,000, including 8,700 active military personnel.

At the same time, the transition of the 7th Infantry from Fort Ord to Fort Lewis was given the green light. Part of the 11,000 member light infantry division could begin arriving next year with full staffing by 1995. The shift is good news with phaseout of the 9th Motorized Division at Fort Lewis currently underway. The net addition will boost total manning at the Pierce County base from 16,000 to 23,000 over the next four years.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

A Stirring In The Midst

The nation's index of industrial production rose in April for the first time in seven months. Although the minuscule 0.1 percent uptick was too slight to signal a recovery, the turnaround gave at least a hint that the recession might be bottoming out. But the Federal Reserve also reported that manufacturing was running at 78 percent of capacity - the lowest since September 1983. At best, the prospect is for less contraction in the second quarter than the first quarter when real GNP fell at a 2.8 percent annual rate.

Big-Ticket Orders Also Spring To Life

As a further sign of "light at the end of the tunnel," orders for durable goods increased 2.9 percent in April - the first jump since December. New orders were up for all major industries with the single exception of transportation equipment. Large drops in aircraft and parts more than offset higher orders for motor vehicles and equipment. Orders for capital goods, a barometer of investment spending, remained soft with a 10.3 percent decline for the month.

Retail Sales Up And Down

Always subject to big revisions, retail sales were reported off 0.1 percent in April but strongly revised upward for March. Rather than a 0.8 percent drop as originally reported, March sales were shown up 0.4 percent. The increase followed a 2.2 percent spurt in February and gave hope that consumer spending might be stabilizing after plunging for two consecutive quarters. April's spending cuts centered at food stores and gasoline stations. Other spending was up.

Housing On A Gradual Upswing

Housing starts nationally rose 6.2 percent in April, signalling that the housing industry likely bottomed out in January and is slowing moving toward recovery. Starts were far short of last year at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 957,000 units. But the abyss in January measured 847,000 - the lowest since the recession in 1982. Every region except the Northeast posted month-to-month gains. In addi-

tion, sales of existing homes rose in April for the third straight month buoyed by a favorable financial setting.

Points To A Summer Recovery

Meanwhile, the government's main economic barometer - the index of leading indicators - posted a broad 0.6 percent advance in April. This marked the third consecutive monthly advance of the composite data which logically point to a summer recovery. Most economists agree, however, that the upturn when it comes will be less than robust, held down by a lack of government stimulus and high levels of business and consumer debt.

Consumer Price Index
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	Apr 91	Mar 91	Apr 90	Mar 91	Apr 90
	135.2	135.0	128.9	0.1%	4.9%
Seattle†	Jul-Dec 1990	Jul-Dec 1989		Jul-Dec 1989	
	129.4	119.6		8.2%	

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepared by Dennis Fusco, Chief Economist

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	Apr 1991 (Prel)	Mar 1991 (Rev)	Apr 1990 (Rev)	Mar 1990 (Rev)	Numeric Change: Mar 1991 to Apr 1991	Numeric Change: Apr 1990 to Apr 1991
Total Nonagricultureal Wage & Salary	2,182.8	2,167.9	2,127.1	2,108.1	14.9	55.7
Manufacturing	363.8	360.1	367.6	366.9	3.7	-3.8
Durable Goods	255.5	254.1	261.0	262.3	1.4	-5.5
Lumber & Wood Products	38.4	37.7	40.0	39.4	0.7	-1.6
Logging	9.5	9.2	9.4	8.7	0.3	0.1
Sawmills & Plywood	25.1	24.8	27.0	27.1	0.3	-1.9
Furniture & Fixtures	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.4	0.1	-0.2
Primary Metals	12.4	12.5	13.1	13.0	-0.1	-0.7
Aluminum	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.8	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metals	12.3	12.1	11.9	11.9	0.2	0.4
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	-0.1	-0.1
Computer & Office Equipment	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.2	-0.1	0.3
Electronic & Other Elect Equipment	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	129.1	128.5	131.9	133.8	0.6	-2.8
Aircraft & Parts	116.3	116.0	116.7	117.8	0.3	-0.4
Instruments & Related	13.7	13.7	14.8	15.1	0.0	-1.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.1	-0.1	0.5
Nondurable Goods	108.3	106.0	106.6	104.6	2.3	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	37.3	35.0	36.7	34.9	2.3	0.6
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	12.5	10.4	13.1	11.2	2.1	-0.6
Textiles, Apparel, & Leather	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.6	-0.1	0.2
Paper & Allied Products	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.1	-0.1	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	22.6	22.6	22.3	22.4	0.0	0.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.6	13.6	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.6
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.6	0.2	0.2
Mining & Quarrying	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	0.1	-0.1
Construction	117.9	113.8	113.7	108.9	4.1	4.2
General Building Contractors	34.0	33.4	34.2	32.9	0.6	-0.2
Heavy Construction, ex. Buildings	16.8	14.6	15.9	14.2	2.2	0.9
Special Trade Contractors	67.2	65.8	63.6	61.8	1.4	3.6
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities	114.5	114.2	110.9	110.7	0.3	3.6
Transportation	79.6	79.2	76.5	76.1	0.4	3.1
Trucking and Warehousing	32.7	32.5	30.2	29.9	0.2	2.5
Water Transportation	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.0	0.1	0.4
Transportation by Air	15.4	15.3	15.6	15.5	0.1	-0.2
Communications	25.1	25.2	25.0	25.2	-0.1	0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	517.3	514.9	510.8	505.8	2.4	6.5
Wholesale Trade	129.3	128.8	126.9	125.7	0.5	2.4
Retail Trade	388.0	386.1	383.9	380.1	1.9	4.1
General Merchandise	35.3	35.8	38.0	38.1	-0.5	-2.7
Food Stores	64.3	64.6	62.9	61.8	-0.3	1.4
Eating & Drinking	145.7	143.7	140.7	137.9	2.0	5.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	118.1	117.9	115.5	115.3	0.2	2.6
Finance	50.9	51.0	51.3	51.5	-0.1	-0.4
Services	530.2	528.2	504.2	498.9	2.0	26.0
Hotels & Lodging	25.7	25.4	24.5	23.6	0.3	1.2
Personal Services	22.3	22.2	21.8	22.1	0.1	0.5
Business Services	87.2	86.9	83.2	81.5	0.3	4.0
Health Services	155.2	154.3	145.9	145.2	0.9	9.3
Educational Services	25.2	25.1	24.1	24.0	0.1	1.1
Social Services	36.4	36.4	33.5	33.1	0.0	2.9
Engineering & Management Services	47.8	47.7	45.7	45.2	0.1	2.1
Government	417.4	415.3	400.7	398.0	2.1	16.7
Federal	72.1	71.2	75.2	73.8	0.9	-3.1
State	122.8	122.4	116.2	116.8	0.4	6.6
State Education	64.6	64.9	62.2	62.9	-0.3	2.4
Local	222.5	221.7	209.3	207.4	0.8	13.2
Local Education	121.9	121.9	114.1	113.6	0.0	7.8
Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

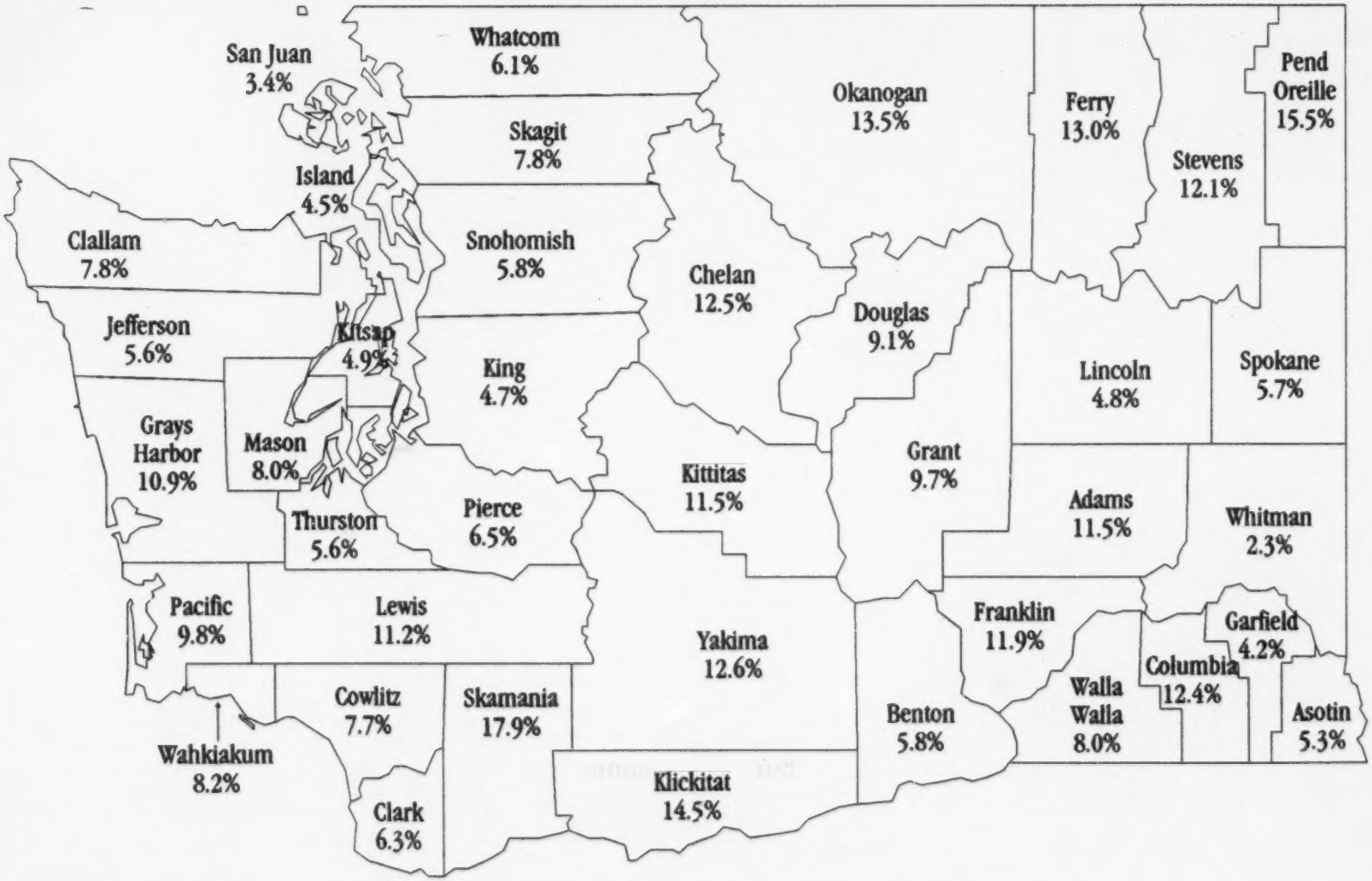
Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 6/5/91
Benchmark: 1990

	April 1991 Preliminary†				March 1991 Revised†				April 1990 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,499,600	2,342,400	157,200	6.3	2,488,500	2,312,900	175,600	7.1	2,507,500	2,389,800	117,700	4.7
Bellingham MSA	68,500	64,300	4,200	6.1	68,800	63,900	4,900	7.1	67,100	63,900	3,200	4.8
Bremerton MSA	83,600	79,500	4,100	4.9	83,600	78,800	4,800	5.7	84,300	80,900	3,400	4.0
Olympia MSA	84,400	79,700	4,700	5.6	85,000	79,700	5,300	6.2	83,900	80,000	3,900	4.6
Seattle PMSA	1,123,600	1,068,700	54,900	4.9	1,119,400	1,060,600	58,800	5.3	1,127,800	1,089,600	38,200	3.4
King County‡	885,500	844,300	41,200	4.7	881,300	838,000	43,300	4.9	890,100	860,900	29,200	3.3
Snohomish County‡	238,000	224,300	13,700	5.8	238,100	222,600	15,500	6.5	237,800	228,700	9,100	3.8
Spokane MSA	171,400	161,600	9,800	5.7	170,800	159,200	11,600	6.8	172,300	163,500	8,800	5.1
Tacoma PMSA	250,500	234,100	16,400	6.5	250,100	232,100	18,000	7.2	256,600	244,900	11,700	4.6
Tri-Cities MSA	76,700	71,100	5,600	7.3	73,800	67,100	6,700	9.1	76,400	72,100	4,300	5.6
Benton County‡	59,100	55,700	3,400	5.8	56,500	52,500	4,000	7.1	59,400	56,400	3,000	5.1
Franklin County‡	17,600	15,500	2,100	11.9	17,200	14,600	2,600	15.1	17,000	15,700	1,300	7.6
Vancouver PMSA	129,400	121,300	8,100	6.3	129,600	120,600	9,000	6.9	125,700	119,800	5,900	4.7
Yakima MSA	99,700	87,100	12,600	12.6	97,700	83,800	13,900	14.2	100,700	90,400	10,300	10.2
Adams	7,930	7,020	910	11.5	7,670	6,580	1,090	14.2	7,160	6,540	620	8.7
Asotin	9,740	9,220	520	5.3	9,580	8,970	610	6.4	9,660	9,300	360	3.7
Clallam	24,240	22,360	1,880	7.8	24,070	21,870	2,200	9.1	24,870	23,330	1,540	6.2
Columbia	2,180	1,910	270	12.4	1,480	1,180	300	20.3	2,920	2,730	190	6.5
Cowlitz	38,520	35,540	2,980	7.7	38,970	35,680	3,290	8.4	38,580	35,880	2,700	7.0
Ferry	3,320	2,890	430	13.0	3,290	2,810	480	14.6	3,360	3,000	360	10.7
Garfield	950	910	40	4.2	940	890	50	5.3	1,000*	970	30	3.0
Grant	27,060	24,430	2,630	9.7	26,350	23,170	3,180	12.1	27,740	25,720	2,020	7.3
Grays Harbor	26,580	23,680	2,900	10.9	27,340	23,910	3,430	12.5	26,510	24,270	2,240	8.4
Island	21,710	20,740	970	4.5	21,510	20,420	1,090	5.1	21,630	20,860	770	3.6
Jefferson	9,000	8,500	500	5.6	8,780	8,170	610	6.9	9,280	8,880	400	4.3
Kittitas	12,640	11,190	1,450	11.5	13,090	11,380	1,710	13.1	12,470	11,530	940	7.5
Klickitat	7,640	6,530	1,110	14.5	7,560	6,270	1,290	17.1	8,020	7,040	980	12.2
Lewis	24,810	22,020	2,790	11.2	24,490	21,320	3,170	12.9	25,740	24,010	1,730	6.7
Lincoln	4,180	3,980	200	4.8	4,170	3,880	290	7.0	4,590	4,430	160	3.5
Mason	15,260	14,040	1,220	8.0	14,940	13,350	1,590	10.6	14,880	14,030	850	5.7
Okanogan	17,310	14,980	2,330	13.5	17,600	14,830	2,770	15.7	16,940	15,190	1,750	10.3
Pacific	7,660	6,910	750	9.8	7,490	6,640	850	11.3	7,920	7,380	540	6.8
Pend Oreille	3,290	2,780	510	15.5	3,370	2,730	640	19.0	3,470	3,020	450	13.0
San Juan	5,560	5,370	190	3.4	5,320	5,090	230	4.3	5,740	5,590	150	2.6
Skagit	41,190	37,990	3,200	7.8	41,240	37,470	3,770	9.1	39,050	36,560	2,490	6.4
Skamania	2,180	1,790	390	17.9	2,170	1,690	480	22.1	2,160	1,810	350	16.2
Stevens	11,740	10,320	1,420	12.1	11,730	9,920	1,810	15.4	11,950	10,730	1,220	10.2
Wahkiakum	1,220	1,120	100	8.2	1,210	1,100	110	9.1	1,290	1,210	80	6.2
Walla Walla	24,050	22,120	1,930	8.0	23,620	21,350	2,270	9.6	24,330	23,100	1,230	5.1
Wenatchee Labor Area	42,720	37,870	4,850	11.4	42,880	38,020	4,860	11.3	41,530	37,940	3,590	8.6
Chelan County‡	28,670	25,100	3,570	12.5	28,640	25,210	3,430	12.0	27,820	25,150	2,670	9.6
Douglas County‡	14,040	12,760	1,280	9.1	14,240	12,810	1,430	10.0	13,720	12,790	930	6.8
Whitman	19,170	18,720	450	2.3	18,930	18,430	500	2.6	19,860	19,560	300	1.5

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

April 1991 Unemployment Rates
State of Washington = 6.3%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary April Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Apr 91	Mar 91	Apr 90	Apr 91	Mar 91	Apr 90	Apr 91	Mar 91	Apr 90
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES[1]	212,108	$526.14	$534.00	$516.72	39.5	40.0	40.4	$13.32	$13.35	$12.79
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	31,630	$456.98	$451.62	$489.89	39.6	38.6	43.2	$11.54	$11.70	$11.34
Primary Metal Industries	9,863	$597.37	$600.81	$582.03	43.1	43.1	43.5	$13.86	$13.94	$13.38
Fabricated Metal Products	9,926	$522.45	$528.08	$509.63	39.7	41.0	41.4	$13.16	$12.88	$12.31
Machinery	19,701	$436.50	$439.16	$419.64	38.8	39.6	39.0	$11.25	$11.09	$10.76
Food and Kindred Products	25,890	$366.38	$383.04	$340.75	37.5	38.0	34.7	$9.77	$10.08	$9.82
Chemical and Allied Products	4,689	$725.86	$708.81	$680.95	43.7	43.7	43.4	$16.61	$16.22	$15.69
Transportation Equipment	56,363	$669.43	$687.58	$651.26	40.4	41.9	42.4	$16.57	$16.41	$15.36
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	88,632	$652.21	$655.46	$636.17	36.6	36.7	37.4	$17.82	$17.86	$17.01
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	458,675	$288.30	$287.36	$288.19	30.9	30.8	31.6	$9.33	$9.33	$9.12

[1]Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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